





## For Sale.

**MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.**  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
—101—  
**HAVE FOR SALE**  
THE FOLLOWING  
**STORES.**

EX AMERICAN MAIL-STEAMER.

Smoked HAMS.  
Golden SYRUP in Gallon Tins.  
Assorted SYRUPS.  
CUTTING TABLE FRUITS.  
ASPARAGUS.  
Queen OLIVES.  
Sausage MEAT.  
CATTAR.  
POTTED MEATS.  
MACKEREL in Oil Tins.  
Eagle Brand MILK.  
Lamb's TONGUES.  
Green CORN.  
Baked BEANS.  
BROWN.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

COOKING AND PARLOUR  
**STOVES.**

AGATE IRON WARE COOKING  
UTENSILS.  
WOLFE IRONS.  
CHAR-AL IRONS.  
KEROSENE LAMPS.  
NONPARK KEROSENE OIL.

## WINES, &amp;c.

SPARKLING SAUMUR, Pils. & Qts. @  
81 and 84.  
CHAMPAGNE, Pils. & Qts. @ \$12  
and \$14.  
SACCO'S SHERRY.  
SACCO'S INVALID PORT.  
ROYAL GLENDE WHISKY.  
JAMESON'S WHISKY.  
OLD BOURBON WHISKY.  
HEERING'S OLD RY CORDIAL.  
ASSORTED LEQUEURS.  
DRAUGHT, ALE and PORTER.  
&c., &c., &c.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT

**OILMAN'S STORES,**  
at the  
Lowest Possible Prices  
FOR CASH.

**MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.**  
Hongkong, July 1, 1886. 1208

## Notices to Consignees.

## UNION LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Metapedia*, Capt. Purvis, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.  
Cargo impounding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no fire Insurance will be effected.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Japan, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day, the 28th instant. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 7th August, or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 28, 1886. 1463

## To-day's Advertisements

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW.  
The Co.'s Steamship *Amoy*, Captain Pooner, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 3rd August, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DOUGLAS LAPEK & Co.,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, July 31, 1886. 1478

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.  
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW CHANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship *Deception*, Captain Butcher, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 7th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 31, 1886. 1479

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
The Co.'s Steamship *Prism*, Captain Butcher, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 7th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 31, 1886. 1481

## To-day's Advertisements

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship *Stentor*, Captain Butcher, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 1st August, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, July 31, 1886. 1480

## NOTICE.

THE *Wah Tat Po* was established in connection with the *China Mail* over ten years ago. The Business has hitherto been leased to Chinese. Since 1881 it has been leased to Mr. TAN YIK KUI, and the Lease will expire on the 1st of SEPTEMBER of this year; after which the *China Mail* will take over the Business, and the Lease to Mr. HO CHUNG SHANG under the same conditions as heretofore, but the Staff will be new. A learned and famous Scholar has specially been engaged to take the position of Editor, and new arrangements will be made so as to secure a great improvement upon what the paper was before.

Consenters who have for years been subscribing to this paper may rest assured that the paper will come to them without interruption and need make no change in regard to it. Referring to the Accounts with this Office for the insertion of Notices and for Subscriptions to the Paper, &c., all Debts due to him up to the 1st of SEPTEMBER will be collected by the Old Lessee Mr. TAN YIK KUI; and after the 1st of SEPTEMBER, they will be collected by the New Lessee Mr. HO CHUNG SHANG. This is the usual practice in such cases, and subscribers are kindly requested to take the necessary note of the Change of Lessee so as to avoid any mistake in payment.

There has hitherto been only one *Wah Tat Po*, the Office of which is situated at No. 3, Wyndham Street, and it has no Branch Office in any other place. On the 17th of June, Mr. TAN YIK KUI issued a Notice in an Extra copy of the Paper, in which he stated that he was leasing the *Wah Tat Po* to Mr. HO CHUNG SHANG, and that the Lease of this Office will soon expire, and a good day will be chosen to remove to some other place, and when this Business is opened in the new house, the name will be changed, and it will be styled *Wah Tat Po*, &c., &c. This statement is ambiguous, but it is evident that the intention is to substitute the name of this office, and indeed thereby it may easily mislead the readers. Now as Mr. TAN YIK KUI is a Lessee, he may say that the terms of his lease has expired, but it is impossible for him to say the lease of this office will soon expire, for the true name of Mr. TAN YIK KUI's statement would be: "The Lease of the House occupied by this Office will soon expire, and, consequently, it will be removed to another house, and besides, he says 'the name of this Office will be changed, and it will be styled *Wah Tat Po*.' From ambiguous language like this it requires a clear-headed man to find out the truth. It seems like an attempt to pass off a fish's eye for a pearl.

Now I tell the truth, the *Wah Tat Po* is a New Establishment of Mr. TAN YIK KUI, and he has no connection with the *Wah Tat Po*; and hereafter Mr. TAN YIK KUI has nothing to do with this Office at all, and Gentlemen are requested to distinguish this Office from his Establishment. The type of this Office have been in use for some years, and it is now arranged that when the Management of the Business is handed over to the New Lessee, New Type will be supplied and will be ready in a short time. The New Editor of this Paper has already shown great satisfaction in a similar position to all concerned, and a New Type will be made. The Paper will be ten times more legible. It is hoped that Subscribers will kindly keep up their subscriptions, and that Scholars and Merchants will all kindly put their Notices in the paper. This Office under its New Management looks to the future for their Patronage and Support; and in order to secure the same this statement is published.

## HO CHUNG SHANG.

New Lessee, Chinese Mail.

## NOTICE.

IN connection with the above Statement, I beg to inform the Supporters of the *China Mail* and the Public generally that I have leased that Newspaper to Mr. HO CHUNG SHANG, from the 1st of SEPTEMBER next; and that the Lease of Business now held by Mr. TAN YIK KUI expires on the 31st AUGUST PROXIMO.

GEO. MURRAY BAIN, FROM THE, China Mail.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, July 31, 1886.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor the Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ALICE McNEIL, American ship, Capt. G. W. David, Messageries Maritimes.  
ANNIE H. SMITH, American ship, Capt. R. B. Brown, Arnold, Karberg & Co.

BASS J. H. BOWERS, Amer. barque, Capt. John A. Plum, Chinese.  
HAYTHI N. BARGES, Amer. barquentine, Capt. E. Bangs—Gonsalves & Co.

J. D. PRINCE, American ship, Capt. G. A. Lane, Messageries Maritimes.  
LUCY A. NICKER, American ship, Capt. C. M. Nichols, Edward Schellhaas & Co.

McLAURIN, American ship, Capt. Jas. H. Lane, Molchers & Co.  
OMER, American ship, Captain Dillon, Molchers & Co.

R. R. THOMAS, American ship, Capt. P. B. Nichols, Adamson, Bell & Co.  
REVOLVING LIGHT, British ship, Capt. J. A. Durkee, Messageries Maritimes.

SURE, British steamer, Captain Dodd, Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
XENIA, American barque, Captain N. E. Reynolds, Douglas Lapek & Co.

ZONATA, American ship, Captain Robert C. Lope—Order.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

July 30 1886.  
Le Sang, British steamer, 1,092, W. Saver, Shanghai 27, General—JARDINE, MATHEWS & Co.  
WILKES & Co.  
July 31—  
Yamaguchi, German steamer, 611, J. Bruhn, Peking 27, General—JARDINE, MATHEWS & Co.

Chi Yuen, Chinese steamer, from Whampoa.  
Melia, German steamer, 334, H. Mörk, Haiphong July 28, Ballast—J. R. MARYT.  
Stentor, British steamer, 1,304, T. T. Birt, Haiphong July 26, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Burns, Dutch steamer, 1,433, Wilkens, Amoy July 30, General—JARDINE, MATHEWS & Co.  
Signal, German steamer, 335, C. A. Handewald, Peking July 28, and Haiphong 30, General—STAMMERS & Co.

Chang Hock Kien, British steamer, 956, Fred. Webb, Peking July 20, Singapore 23, and Haiphong 30, General—BUN HIN CHAN.  
Adis, Danish steamer, 288, N. O. Revbeck, Haiphong and Haiphong July 28, General—ARNOLD, KARRING & Co.

Anjin, German steamer, 777, T. Samuelson, Swatow July 3, General—CHINESE.  
Atholl, British steamer, 932, Conlister, Swatow July 30, General—BUN HIN CHAN.  
Chasseur, French man-of-war, 950, Capt. Le Gorce, Haiphong July 29.

## DEPARTURES.

July 31—  
Loire Inferieure, for Swatow.  
Haverton, for Nagasaki.  
Gentle, for Chongking.  
Le Sang, for Whampoa.  
Victoria, for Kobe and Yokohama.  
Danube, for Bangkok.  
Whampoa, for Foochow and Sydney.  
Elbe, for Nagasaki.  
Amoy, for Shanghai.  
Ten for Chongking.  
Thames, for Yokohama.  
Chi Yuen, for Swatow.

## CLEARED.

Prin George, for Shanghai.  
Chang Hock Kien, for Swatow.  
Stentor, for Singapore and London.  
Signal, for Haiphong.  
Elbe, for Haiphong.  
Faugh Ballough, for Wenchow.  
Melia, for Haiphong.  
Menclaus, for Amoy and Shanghai.  
Kong Beng, for Swatow.  
Gentle, for Amoy.  
Geo. R. Skiffeld, for San Francisco.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
For Le Sang, from Shanghai, 21 Chinese.  
For Victoria, from Peking, 22 Chinese.  
For Melita, from Haiphong, 8 Chinese.  
For Stentor, from Shanghai, 17 Chinese.  
For Burnes, from Amoy, 65 Chinese.  
For Signal, from Peking, 60, Mr and Mrs Fright, and 30 Chinese.  
For Chang Hock Kien, from Penang, &c., 203 Chinese.  
For melio, from Swatow, 270 Chinese.  
For Atholl, from Swatow, 320 Chinese.

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## DEPARTED.

For Emeralda, for Manila, Mr A. H. St. John, and 13 Chinese.  
For Teloran, for Yokohama: from Hongkong, Capt. and Mrs. Bumbury, Miss Koidum Sata, Dr. F. A. Harris, from London, Dr. C. A. Arnold, from Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. Graves, from Singapore, Hon. Major McMillan, For Bangkok: from Hongkong, 1 Japanese woman.

For Canton, for Shanghai, H. E. Shao Yui Lien, Messrs Shao Tun Ho, Wong Putuan, Fong Tai Chi, and Master Fong, and 8 Chinese; Mrs. Rockhill, child and maid servant.  
For Danube, for Swatow, &c., Mr L. C. Cumberbatch, and 10 Chinese.

For Gerda, for Cheloo, 1 Chinese.  
For Victoria, for Kobo, &c., 1 European.

For Stentor, for Singapore, 1 European.

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## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## Shipping.

Daylight—*Mei-nan* leaves for S'hai, &c.  
Daylight—*Stentor* leaves for London.  
9.30 a.m.—*Honam* leaves for Macao.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

UNION CHURCH—Divine Worship, 11 a.m.—Rev. E. J. Eite. Service in Chinese, 2 p.m.—Rev. J. Chalmers, M.A.; L.L.D.  
SEAMEN'S SERVICES—The Services for Seamen which have been hitherto held in the Mission Church, Queen's Road, will be held in the future in Union Church. On Sunday and Friday evenings at 7.30. All Seamen are invited to attend.

GERMAN BENEDICTION CHAPEL—Service in the German language, by Rev. F. Hartmann, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

St. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road, 9 a.m. Mass and Sermon. 5.30 p.m. Evening Service, Benediction.



There appears to be much hope that a wharf will be constructed at Yokohama before long, to which steamers can go instead of having to land their cargo and passengers, and then proceed into small boats in the open bay. It was estimated some years ago that such a wharf would cost 1,700,000 yen, and this cost was considered prohibitory. Mr. Hara Rukuro, the energetic president of the Specie Bank, has been in consultation with the Prefect of Kanagawa, and it is now proposed to construct an iron wharf, 3,000 feet long, to the north-east of the English harbor, at a cost of 6 or 700,000 yen. The advantage that this will be to passengers, to whom having to land in sampans or even steam-launches on a windy day is no slight aggravation of the discomfort of the voyage, is from the fact that it will save the Specie Bank a great deal of money in bringing its scheme to a practical issue.

The N. C. D. News Canton Correspondent writes on the 19th instant, that there has been a good deal of fighting lately in Hainan, where attempts are being made to bring the whole island under Imperial rule, much the same as has lately been done in Formosa. But the subjugation of the Hainanians may prove, he thinks, rather difficult. Since the dismissal of the foreign commandant from the island, the Chinese, who were the recipients of revenue from opium has been dwindling, and he supposes that smuggling has proportionately increased. The new frontier has crossed the borders of the province on his way to take up his office in Canton—two weeks out from Canton, having taken the inland route. An official of some rank, who on Correspondent calls rebels, had been captured and taken to Canton, and immediately afterwards strong detachments of troops and of the river forces were dispatched inland under the command of General Huang.

The N. C. D. News translates the following from the Peking Gazette:—

A Memorial from the Governor of Chikang reporting the results of inquiries instituted in obedience to a Decree issued by the Emperor on the 19th of October 1885 ordering effect to be given to a suggestion of the late Grand Secretary Tzu-ching, in connection with measures of future maritime defence, that the army of the 'Green Standard' should be reduced, as well as the number of war junks along the coast.

The number of men composing the 'Green Standard' army of Chikang was, by constitutional rule, over 30,000 men, but in the year 1885, upon a modification of the military organization, the number was reduced to 13,000 men. The 'Green Standard' forces, infantry and marine, were abolished, leaving only 22,500 men only, who were distributed for police and garrison duty through the eleven prefectures of the province. His Majesty was informed by the Memorialist's predecessor over two years ago that it was impossible to consider any further reduction of this force, and as present conditions remain the same as they then were, the Memorialist begs that no further reductions may be made. He will give orders, however, that the present force be kept up to a high standard of efficiency, and in accordance with the arrangements for the reduction of numbers and increase of pay, that all the weak and sickly men be weeded out.

As regards the question of war junks along the coast, the regulation number of these used to be 250, but since the rebellion this fleet did not reach one-half that number. In 1882, when Li Hung-chang suggested to His Majesty the abolition of the war junks, the Emperor ordered a reduction in number of the 'obsolete and useless' war junks along the coast generally, a careful inspection was made of the war junks at each station along the Chikang coast by an officer specially deputed for the purpose, and his suggestions with regard to the withdrawal of the obsolete and the retention of others in use on record and for the future. The question has now once again been carefully gone into, and the provincial committee of administration proposes that 17 war junks shall be done away with and that the work on three in process of repair shall be stopped, leaving 7 remaining, to which will be added 7 more of different construction. These junks are indispensable for auxiliary police purposes amongst the islands and shallow inlets into which steamers cannot penetrate, but if more steamers are put on the station, if these junks are found not to be effective, their further reduction in numbers can from time to time be taken into consideration.

The Memorialist thoroughly endorses the suggestions of his Majesty, and begs to submit a list of the junks to be done away with, and of those it is intended shall be retained. Rescript: The Yamen concerned will take cognizance.

#### 'FRAGrant WATERS' MURMUR.

That it would be interesting to know whether the extra skin levy and the maintenance of the Barriers in the Canton River have any connection with the failure of the Blockade-Opium Commission.

That it is satisfactory to note that the Acting Governor has resolved to revive the Sanitary Board, and to give the Dry Bone life.

That the addition of Dr. Manson to the Board will be a great thing for the community; and that although the Hon. A. P. McEwen is not an expert, his presence on the Board is likely to be felt.

That I should have been only too pleased to have stated what I know about the present condition of the Defences of the Colony, but that the 'Regulations of the Service' must be observed.

That one thing is pretty clear, however, that the War Office can always arrange that the Forts can wait for the guns, while the guns can be made to suit the convenience of the Forts.

That it is pretty well known that the Forts are not yet ready for the B. L. guns of the latest pattern.

That you must feel disappointed under the change of the Colonies of the Empire City of the North, who has condescended to look down upon us from his lofty pinnacle.

That there was some truth in what was said by the Great One of Shanghai, and that the would-be-rep of your morning contemporary was weaker than it might have been.

That, touching poor old Sir George, your contemporary apparently anticipates the great man's return.

There is a vast difference between the pomp and ceremony, or the display of power, as understood by the ignorant masses of Asiatics, and the kind of pomp (or pompousness) practised by Sir George Ferguson Bowen.

That the interruption of the Southern telegraphic line again forcibly brings before us the arguments in favour of a direct cable.

That there seems to be a desire on the part of the Hongkong Government to shirk this question.

That this is all the more surprising when it is remembered that Singapore is favourably disposed to the new line.

That it is possible that the local Government is not aware how the Singapore Government feels in this matter.

That Mr. McEwen will no doubt also bring forward the question in Council, if he still holds to his original views on this subject.

That the position of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares continues to absorb much public attention.

That after a slight rally coincident with a trifling rise in Exchange, the stock is again at its lowest point with the further decline in silver.

That the Bears would appear to have actually succeeded in bringing public opinion round to the belief that the value and future quotations for these shares depend entirely on exchange.

That this must surely be a fallacy, but that investors are too covered by the depreciators' success and by the unknown lengths to which the Bears may yet be able to suit their purposes, to reason out the position for themselves.

That we are, however, so near to the half-yearly meeting that the explanation, or non-explanation, of the enormous fall and present depression may be safely left to the accounts for the half year and to the report of the Court of Directors.

That this mention of the Directors furnishes food for reflection.

That L. O. U.'s for differences are said to be already the order of the day, and that it must be with a grim satisfaction that the Ring receives its reward for successful wire-pulling.

That while the employment of Foreigners in British ships to the exclusion of Britishers is a thing to be deplored, it pays shipowners to do so, and the fault in a great measure lies at Jack's own door.

That the Craft can well afford to smile at the Vicar Apostolic's silly vapourings, as the Monignor talks about things of which he knows nothing.

That it is strange how frequently Heretics and Freemasons are called upon by the Catholic clergy to assist poverty-stricken members of the Holy Church.

That the subject of Colonial Federation seems to possess no interest for the inhabitants of this far-off link in the chain of British outposts.

That if we do not make haste and coin a full-value British Dollar, the Germans will be producing one of their own, and they seem well able to 'make money, everywhere.'

That it is to be hoped such disrespect as that described by Mr. Herbert A. Giles, in his Chinese Sketches, is not general amongst servants in this Colony.

That it is a matter of mistress demands no respect, her she will get but little, but that all proper attention can always be obtained from Chinese servants with a little tact.

That there are no servants in the world quicker at discovering the character of their masters, and that 'like master, like man' is as applicable in China, with certain allowances, as elsewhere.

That speaking of servants reminds me that excellent as the management of the Hongkong Hotel now is, there is still room for improvement in the matter of attendants.

That much, very much, has been done towards the regulation of the jinriksha traffic here, but that a great deal has still to be accomplished.

That what is chiefly needed is to drill the rules of the road into the minds of the coolies, who at present run their vehicles anyhow and pass other risks as they please.

That pedestrians ought to be compelled to keep the roadways clear, and walk on the side-paths.

That the Police might do much by enforcing these considerations upon the coolies on the one hand, and the pedestrians on the other.

That the sudden deaths at Quarry Bay Sugar Refinery ought to bring about the fullest inquiry.

That the cure, now fortunately abating, has doubtless been caused by the miasma arising from the hot sun shining on the new soil soaked by heavy rain.

That other causes may have also been at work, and the sanitation of a sugar-house cannot be too closely attended to.

That the men themselves, probably unacquainted with the climate and its requirements, may have failed to take due care of themselves.

That the change of living on ship-board was a happy thought.

That it would be a convenience to the public if the river steamers were signalled from the Peak in a manner different from ocean-going steamers.

That the leading Chinese decline to 'know' to the Acting Register General, and that this refusal is not surprising.

#### PUNJOM AND SUNGHI DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The first ordinary yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Punjom and Sunghi Dua Samantan Mining Co., Limited, was held in the office of the Company, Club Chambers, D'Almeida Street, this afternoon. Those present were:—Hon. F. D. Sassoon (Chairman), Messrs W. H. Ray, D. Gillies, C. P. Chatter, W. Kerfoot-Hughes, E. L. Woodin, and F. H. O. Wilson, Directors; J. B. Elias, A. S. Garst, J. H. Cox, H. U. Jeffries, P. B. Camm, E. G. G. M. B. Polihalla, G. C. Cox, T. E. Davies, J. Orange, J. A. Mosely, R. P. Dipple, J. B. Congratie, H. A. Herbert, A. J. Leach, Chik Lip Chue, S. E. Bar, and A. O'D. Gourdin (Secretary).

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, the Report and Accounts which have been in your hands with your permission I will take as read. I am sorry that circumstances have prevented our issuing the Report earlier. The Directors regret that there should be greater delay in ordering the plant and machinery than they expected, the estimates received appearing so large that it was deemed advisable to ask for explanations and revision. Up to the present time nothing definite has been decided upon, and the Directors are still entreating the hope that they may yet be able to utilize water in lieu of steam power, in which event, of course, the cost of the machinery would be much less. When we last met it was hoped to obtain a test of the ore sent to London by the Cassella Patent Chlorination Process. This we have been unable to effect, in consequence of the Patentees being unwilling to manufacture and sell their machinery, but would allow of its test under such supervision only and upon such prohibitive terms that could not be entertained. They require that the Company should bear all expenses and pay them a royalty one-half of the gold so obtained. The debris ore sent home, however, was subjected to three separate tests by the most eminent chemists, and the average result being over 1000 parts per ton, and showed only a very small percentage of antimony and arsenic. The Directors now propose making a small shipment of ore from the mine itself with the view of having this tested for comparison with the debris. The Acting Manager at the Mines advised the sending of 27 tons of material through the jungle to Kwala Oho, where he found an exposure of open country of about 35 miles, which saved further cutting and gave a roadway of about 60 miles, the average width being about 9 feet. By the completion of this road, which measures in length about 37 miles, the Company will have established communication via Shanghai with Singapore. This you will readily understand will prove a very great convenience and advantage. As stated in the report it has been deemed advisable to terminate our agreement with Mr. Haughton. The Directors are now considering the expediency of engaging the services of a first class firm of Consulting Engineers in London. This is all the information that I can give you, and any other questions which the shareholders may desire to ask, I shall be pleased to answer.

Mr. Orange—Will the Directors state the reason why they have terminated the engagement with Mr. Haughton?

The Chairman—At present we are not in a position to give any further information on this point than has been given to the shareholders in the Report.

No further questions being asked, the Chairman said—As there are no further questions, I have much pleasure in proposing that the Report and Accounts as presented be adopted and passed.

Mr. Kerfoot-Hughes seconded. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Chatter proposed that the appointment of Messrs Kerfoot-Hughes, Woodin and Wilson to seats on the Board be confirmed.

Mr. Orange seconded. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Kerfoot-Hughes proposed that Messrs H. M. Bavis and Mr. P. Chatter be re-appointed as auditors for the ensuing year.

Mr. Leach seconded. Carried unanimously.

The Chairman—That is all the business. I have to thank you for your attendance.

Mr. Leach—May I ask one question? Perhaps it would have been more correct to have asked it earlier. A very large sum of money seems to have been paid to Mr. Haughton, and the shareholders would like to know more about it.

The Chairman—That is an old balance of account. You will see in the account that Mr. Haughton is debited with \$10,774. Well he has now given us an account of over \$5,000. Therefore present he owes over \$5,000.

The meeting then dispersed.

#### SUPREME COURT IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Russell, Acting Chief Justice.) Saturday, July 31.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK. Decision was given to-day with regard to the application for dissolution of the interim injunction granted about three weeks ago against Ho Oi Tong and his partners, owners of the Chap Yit godowns, interfering them from disposing of matches in their godowns bearing the Nordsprung Trademark Fabrics' trade mark of the red cock.

The Attorney General instructed by Mr. Bavis, from the office of Messrs Wotton and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Leach, instructed by Mr. Weber, from the office of Mr. Ewins, for the defendants.

When the case was called a week ago an attempt was made to have the godowns inspected by Mr. McEwen, an officer in the Supreme Court. Mr. McEwen's report was to the effect that on Friday, the 23rd inst., he went to the Chap Yit godown situated in Praya West, in company with the solicitor for both sides, their interpreters and Mr. Russell. He opened three cases of a lot of 12, and found that they did not contain any matches with the red cock mark. The cases looked as if some mark or cross had recently been placed off, and all had been opened previous to his inspection.

The second lot contained another kind of matches and all the cases had been previously opened. He examined a third lot of 12 cases and found that these too had been previously opened. Mr. Weber, on behalf of the godown proprietor, protested against the matches being opened. There were other matches in the godown stored there by different parties which he did not inspect.

Mr. Leach—As a matter of fact there were no matches with the red cock mark in the store. I submit that unless these matches were in the store at the time of the injunction and that there were other matches than the five seized, the plaintiffs had no right to the injunction, and there being no right to the injunction the cases should follow the decision, whether the party requesting the injunction, or the party against whom it was granted, although the plaintiff had legally a right to the injunction, there may be circumstances in his conduct which would deprive him of that right. I submit that there has been a certain amount of misconduct on the part of the plaintiffs, especially about the declaration and their moving from the godown to the court, and that the defendants were perfectly justified in doing to protect their rights. They were perfectly justified if they knew that per-sons were selling goods with their trade mark to send some one to purchase them, and that they had done so, and that they were not to be taken into consideration. Five cases were purchased and delivered to the plaintiffs and it was not until the 23rd inst. that the facts of the case were known. The injunction did no harm to the defendants who were not the owners of the matches and what they had done was simply to bring about unnecessary litigation. It was a very suspicious fact that the cases had been opened by a person who had been given by an employee of the defendants, who said there were 23 other cases of the same kind in the shop, and no evidence had been produced to disprove this statement. Five cases were purchased and delivered to the plaintiffs and it was not until the 23rd inst. that the facts of the case were known. 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